

Status of

CONVENTION OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Signed at Washington under date of October 11, 1947

States which have deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the Convention and are members of the World Meteorological Organization:

State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of entry into force *
Afghanistan		Sept. 11, 1956	Oct. 11, 1956
Albania		July 29, 1957	Aug. 28, 1957
Algeria		Apr. 4, 1963	May 4, 1963
Angola		Mar. 16, 1977	Apr. 15, 1977
Antigua & Barbuda		Nov. 16, 1988	Dec. 16, 1988
Argentina	Jan. 2, 1951		Feb. 1, 1951
Armenia		Sept. 16, 1992	Oct. 16, 1992
Australia	Mar. 14, 1949 ¹		Mar. 23, 1950
Austria		Feb. 23, 1955	Mar. 24, 1955
Azerbaijan		Dec. 27, 1993	Jan. 26, 1994
Bahamas		Nov. 29, 1973	Dec. 29, 1973
Bahrain		Apr. 21, 1980	May 21, 1980
Bangladesh		Aug. 24, 1973	Sept. 23, 1973
Barbados		Mar. 22, 1967	Apr. 21, 1967
Belarus		Apr. 12, 1948	Mar. 23, 1950
Belgium	Feb. 2, 1951 ¹		Mar. 4, 1951
Belize		May 25, 1982	June 24, 1982
Benin		Apr. 14, 1961	May 14, 1961
Bhutan		Mar. 11, 2003	Apr. 10, 2003
Bolivia		May 15, 1954	June 14, 1954
Bosnia and Herzegovina		June 1, 1994	July 1, 1994
Botswana		Oct. 16, 1967	Nov. 15, 1967
Brazil	Mar. 15, 1950 ¹		Apr. 14, 1950
Brunei		Nov. 26, 1984	Dec. 26, 1984
Bulgaria		Mar. 12, 1952	Apr. 11, 1952
Burkina Faso		Oct. 31, 1960	Nov. 30, 1960
Burma	Aug. 19, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
Burundi		Oct. 30, 1962	Nov. 29, 1962
Cambodia		Nov. 8, 1955	Dec. 8, 1955

* The Convention entered into force initially on March 23, 1950, in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 thereof.

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State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
Cameroon		Dec. 17, 1960	Jan. 16, 1961
Canada	July 28, 1950		Aug. 27, 1950
Cape Verde		Oct. 21, 1975	Nov. 20, 1975
Central African Republic		June 28, 1961	July 28, 1961
Chad		Feb. 2, 1961	Mar. 4, 1961
Chile	May 9, 1957		June 8, 1957
China ²	Feb. 9, 1973 ^{3,4}		Mar. 11, 1973 ⁵
Colombia	Jan. 5, 1962		Feb. 4, 1962
Comoros		Mar. 19, 1976	Apr. 18, 1976
Congo		Nov. 21, 1960	Dec. 21, 1960
Congo, Dem. Rep. of		Nov. 5, 1960	Dec. 5, 1960
Cook Islands		Oct. 18, 1995	Nov. 17, 1995
Costa Rica		Dec. 16, 1960	Jan. 15, 1961
Côte d'Ivoire		Oct. 31, 1960	Nov. 30, 1960
Croatia		Oct. 9, 1992	Nov. 8, 1992
Cuba	Mar. 4, 1952		Apr. 3, 1952
Cyprus		Apr. 11, 1963	May 11, 1963
Czech Rep. ¹³		Jan. 25, 1993	Feb. 24, 1993
Denmark	July 10, 1951 ¹		Aug. 9, 1951
Djibouti		June 30, 1978	July 30, 1978
Dominica		Feb. 21, 1980	Mar. 22, 1980
Dominican Republic	Sept. 15, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
Ecuador	June 7, 1951		July 7, 1951
Egypt	Jan. 10, 1950		Mar. 23, 1950
El Salvador		May 27, 1955	June 26, 1955
Eritrea		July 8, 1993	Aug. 7, 1993
Estonia		Aug. 21, 1992	Sept. 20, 1992
Ethiopia		Dec. 3, 1953	Jan. 2, 1954
Fiji		Mar. 18, 1980	Apr. 17, 1980
Finland	Jan. 7, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
France	Dec. 5, 1949 ⁶		Mar. 23, 1950
Gabon		June 5, 1961	July 5, 1961
Gambia, The		Oct. 2, 1978	Nov. 1, 1978
Georgia		Sept. 1, 1993	Oct. 1, 1993
Germany ¹⁴		June 10, 1954 ⁷	July 10, 1954
Ghana		May 6, 1957	June 5, 1957
Greece	Jan. 20, 1950 ¹		Mar. 23, 1950
Guatemala	Mar. 21, 1952		Apr. 20, 1952
Guinea		Mar. 27, 1959	Apr. 26, 1959
Guinea-Bissau		Dec. 15, 1977	Jan. 14, 1978

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State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
Guyana		Nov. 22, 1966	Dec. 22, 1966
Haiti		Aug. 14, 1951	Sept. 13, 1951
Honduras		Oct. 10, 1960	Nov. 9, 1960
Hungary	Feb. 15, 1951		Mar. 17, 1951
Iceland	Jan. 16, 1948		Mar. 23, 1950
India	Apr. 27, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
Indonesia		Nov. 16, 1950	Dec. 16, 1950
Iran		Sept. 30, 1959	Oct. 30, 1959
Iraq		Feb. 21, 1950	Mar. 23, 1950
Ireland	Mar. 14, 1950		Apr. 13, 1950
Israel		Sept. 30, 1949	Mar. 23, 1950
Italy	Jan. 9, 1951 ¹		Feb. 8, 1951
Jamaica		May 29, 1963	June 28, 1963
Japan		Aug. 11, 1953	Sept. 10, 1953
Jordan		July 11, 1955	Aug. 10, 1955
Kazakhstan		May 5, 1993	June 4, 1993
Kenya		June 2, 1964	July 2, 1964
Kiribati		Apr. 24, 2003	May 24, 2003
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of		May 27, 1975	June 26, 1975
Korea, Republic of		Feb. 15, 1956	Mar. 16, 1956
Kuwait		Dec. 1, 1962	Dec. 31, 1962
Kyrgyzstan		July 20, 1994	Aug. 19, 1994
Laos		June 1, 1955	July 1, 1955
Latvia		May 15, 1992	June 14, 1992
Lebanon		Dec. 22, 1948	Mar. 23, 1950
Lesotho		Aug. 3, 1979	Sept. 2, 1979
Liberia		Feb. 7, 1974	Mar. 9, 1974
Libya		Dec. 29, 1955	Jan. 28, 1956
Lithuania		June 3, 1992	July 3, 1992
Luxembourg		Oct. 29, 1952	Nov. 28, 1952
Macedonia		June 1, 1993	July 1, 1993
Madagascar		Dec. 15, 1960	Jan. 14, 1961
Malawi		Feb. 15, 1965	Mar. 17, 1965
Malaysia		May 19, 1958	June 18, 1958
Maldives		June 1, 1978	July 1, 1978
Mali		Nov. 11, 1960	Dec. 11, 1960
Malta		Dec. 28, 1976	Jan. 27, 1977
Mauritania		Jan. 23, 1962	Feb. 22, 1962
Mauritius		July 17, 1969	Aug. 16, 1969

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State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
Mexico	May 27, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
Micronesia		Sept. 20, 1995	Oct. 20, 1995
Moldova		Nov. 21, 1994	Dec. 21, 1994
Monaco		Apr. 9, 1996	May 9, 1996
Mongolia		Apr. 4, 1963	May 4, 1963
Montenegro		Dec. 6, 2006	Jan. 5, 2007
Morocco		Jan. 3, 1957	Feb. 2, 1957
Mozambique		June 21, 1976	July 21, 1976
Namibia		Feb. 6, 1991	Mar. 8, 1991
Nepal		Aug. 12, 1966	Sept. 11, 1966
Netherlands	Sept. 12, 1951 ⁸		Oct. 12, 1951
New Zealand	Apr. 2, 1948		Mar. 23, 1950
Nicaragua		Feb. 27, 1959	Mar. 29, 1959
Niger		Oct. 28, 1960	Nov. 27, 1960
Nigeria		Nov. 30, 1960	Dec. 30, 1960
Niue		May 31, 1996	June 30, 1996
Norway	Dec. 9, 1948		Mar. 23, 1950
Oman		Jan. 3, 1975	Feb. 2, 1975
Pakistan	Apr. 11, 1950		May 11, 1950
Panama		Sept. 12, 1967	Oct. 12, 1967
Papua New Guinea		Dec. 15, 1975	Jan. 14, 1976
Paraguay	Sept. 15, 1950		Oct. 15, 1950
Peru		Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 23, 1950
Philippines	Apr. 5, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
Poland	May 16, 1950		June 15, 1950
Portugal	Jan. 15, 1951 ^{1,9}		Feb. 14, 1951
Qatar		Apr. 4, 1975	May 4, 1975
Romania		Aug. 18, 1948	Mar. 23, 1950
Russian Federation ¹⁶		Apr. 2, 1948	Mar. 23, 1950
Rwanda		Feb. 4, 1963	Mar. 6, 1963
Saint Lucia		Mar. 2, 1981	Apr. 1, 1981
Samoa		July 11, 1995	Aug. 10, 1995
Sao Tome and Principe		Nov. 23, 1976	Dec. 23, 1976
Saudi Arabia		Feb. 26, 1959	Mar. 28, 1959
Senegal		Nov. 11, 1960	Dec. 11, 1960
Serbia ¹⁷		Feb. 21, 2001	Mar. 23, 2001
Seychelles		Feb. 15, 1977	Mar. 17, 1977
Sierra Leone		Mar. 30, 1962	Apr. 29, 1962
Singapore		Jan. 24, 1966	Feb. 23, 1966
Slovak Republic ¹³		Feb. 11, 1993	Mar. 13, 1993

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State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
Slovenia		Aug. 20, 1992	Sept. 19, 1992
Solomon Islands		May 6, 1985	June 5, 1985
Somalia		Mar. 2, 1964	Apr. 1, 1964
South Africa	Jan. 17, 1950 ¹⁰		Mar. 23, 1950
South Sudan		Nov. 14, 2012	Dec. 14, 2012
Spain		Feb. 27, 1951 ¹⁰	Mar. 29, 1951
Sri Lanka		May 23, 1951	June 22, 1951
Sudan		Dec. 3, 1956	Jan. 2, 1957
Suriname		July 26, 1976	Aug. 25, 1976
Swaziland		Nov. 2, 1982	Dec. 2, 1982
Sweden	Nov. 10, 1948		Mar. 23, 1950
Switzerland	Feb. 23, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
Syria		July 16, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952
Tajikistan		Aug. 10, 1993	Sept. 9, 1993
Tanzania		Sept. 14, 1962	Oct. 14, 1962
Thailand	July 11, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
Timor Leste		Nov. 4, 2009	Dec. 4, 2009
Togo		Oct. 28, 1960	Nov. 27, 1960
Tonga		Feb. 26, 1996	Mar. 27, 1996
Trinidad and Tobago		Feb. 1, 1963	Mar. 3, 1963
Tunisia		Jan. 22, 1957	Feb. 21, 1957
Turkey	Aug. 5, 1949		Mar. 23, 1950
Turkmenistan		Dec. 4, 1992	Jan. 3, 1993
Tuvalu		Aug. 23, 2012	Sept. 22, 2012
Uganda		Mar. 15, 1963	Apr. 14, 1963
Ukraine		Apr. 12, 1948	Mar. 23, 1950
United Arab Emirates		Dec. 17, 1986	Jan. 16, 1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Dec. 14, 1948 ¹¹		Mar. 23, 1950
United States of America	May 4, 1949 ¹		Mar. 23, 1950
Uruguay	Jan. 11, 1951		Feb. 10, 1951
Uzbekistan		Dec. 23, 1992	Jan. 22, 1993
Vanuatu		June 24, 1982	July 24, 1982
Venezuela		June 16, 1950	July 16, 1950
Viet-Nam, Socialist Republic of ¹²			Aug. 16, 1976 ¹²

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State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
Yemen, Republic of ¹⁵		Jan. 28, 1969	Feb. 27, 1969
Zambia		Dec. 28, 1964	Jan. 27, 1965
Zimbabwe		Jan. 12, 1981	Feb. 11, 1981

Notes:

1. Instrument of ratification included Protocol Concerning Spain.
2. The Republic of China signed the Convention on October 11, 1947, and deposited its ratification thereof on March 2, 1951. The Convention entered into force with respect to that State on April 1, 1951.
3. By a letter of February 25, 1972, the WMO Secretary-General informed Ministers of Foreign Affairs of States Members of the Organization that, as a result of a vote by correspondence by the Members "as from the date of this letter, the World Meteorological Organization recognizes the representatives of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of China." By a letter of January 30, 1973, the Secretary-General informed the Permanent Representatives of the WMO Members that he had been informed by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office in Geneva "that by virtue of the vote on the 24th February 1972, whereby the Organization recognized the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate Government of China, the People's Republic of China is a Member of the World Meteorological Organization." The Secretary-General's letter also stated inter alia that "The Government of the People's Republic of China has also paid the outstanding financial contribution to the Organization in respect of China as from the date of closure of the above-mentioned vote." [February 24, 1972]

In a letter of February 1, 1973, to members of the WMO Executive Committee regarding the filling of a vacant seat on that Committee, the Secretary-General stated that "As there have recently been several developments regarding the Membership of the Organization, information on the present situation in such cases is given in the annex to this letter in the thought that it may clarify the situation regarding eligibility for nomination." The annex included the following listing:

China (People's Republic of)

As has been notified to all Members in my circular letter S/MRP dated 30 January 1973, Mr. Chang Nai-chao has been designated as the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China with WMO as "Director of the Meteorological Service" as defined in the General Regulations of the Organization for the purposes of the application of the relevant provisions of the Convention and the General Regulations.

4. The Department of State received on February 9, 1973, for deposit from the U.S. Mission at Geneva the instrument of ratification of the WMO Convention by the People's Republic of China. That instrument contains the following reservation to Article 29 of the Convention:

(Translation) "The Chinese Government will not be bound by any award of arbitration on any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention referred to arbitration without the consent of the Chinese Government."

5. The date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to the People's Republic of China as the result of the receipt by the depositary of that State's instrument of ratification on February 9, 1973, would, under the provisions of Article 35 of the WMO Convention, be March 11, 1973, in the absence of a reservation. As no objection to the reservation made by the People's Republic of China was received by the depositary, the reservation was apparently acceptable to all Members of WMO. In view of the relationship existing between the People's Republic of China and the WMO before March 11, 1973, it would appear that if that date is determined to be the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to China, such determination should be without prejudice to the relationship that existed before that date between China and the WMO.
6. See France, pages 11 and 13.
7. Applicable also to Land Berlin (by note dated December 21, 1954, from the Charge d'Affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany).
8. See Netherlands, page 11
9. See Portugal, page 12 and 13.
10. See South Africa, page 13.
11. See United Kingdom, pages 12 and 14.
12. An instrument of accession was deposited by the Government of [the Republic of] Viet-Nam on March 2, 1955. The Convention entered into force for Viet-Nam on April 1, 1955.

An instrument of accession was deposited by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam on July 8, 1975. The Convention entered into force for the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam on August 7, 1975. The instrument of accession contains the following reservation to Article 29:

"The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam is of the opinion that any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention may be referred to an independent arbitrator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice only after the parties concerned have given their agreement for each individual case." (translation)

By note of July 29, 1976, the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Office of the Permanent Observer of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations and Permanent Delegation to the other international organizations in Geneva informed the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization that the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam "will continue to assume the status of official membership within the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)...." This note was circulated by the Secretary General to Ministers of Foreign Affairs of members of the WMO by a note of August 11, 1976, which was received by the Government of the United States of America on August 16, 1976.

13. Instrument of ratification deposited on July 26, 1949 by Czechoslovakia.
14. The German Democratic Republic deposited an instrument of accession on May 23, 1973. The Convention entered into force for the German Democratic Republic on June 22, 1973.

By letter dated October 3, 1990, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that "...through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from October 3, 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State, which as a single Member of the United Nations remains bound by the provisions of the Charter in accordance with the solemn declaration of 12 June 1973...."

15. The Yemen Arab Republic deposited an instrument of accession on June 8, 1971.

By note of May 19, 1990, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen informed the Secretary General of the United Nations that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic will merge in a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen"....All treaties and agreements concluded between either the Yemen Arab Republic or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other States and international organizations in accordance with international law which are in force on May 22, 1990....between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic and other States will continue....."

16. The Permanent Mission of the USSR in Geneva officially notified the WMO on December 25, 1991, that the membership of the USSR in WMO would be continued, with the support of the States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, by the Russian Federation.
17. Instrument of accession deposited by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Previously, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (formerly the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia) had signed the Convention on October 11,

1947, deposited its instrument of ratification of the Convention (including the Protocol concerning Spain) on December 7, 1948, and the Convention had entered into force for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on March 23, 1950. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991.

On February 4, 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. Following the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on June 3, 2006, the President of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the membership of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations, including all organs and organizations of the United Nations system, is continued by the Republic of Serbia. The United Nations confirmed the membership on June 6, 2006.

Territories or groups of territories maintaining their own meteorological services which by virtue of the declarations given on their behalf by the State responsible for their international relations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3(d) and 34(a) of the Convention, are separate members of the World Meteorological Organization:

	<u>Date of receipt of declaration</u>
France for:	
French Polynesia	December 5, 1949
New Caledonia	December 5, 1949
Netherlands for:	
The Netherlands Antilles (Curacao) ¹	September 12, 1951

¹ The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated January 9, 1986, which reads as follows:

"The Royal Netherlands Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to request the Department's attention for the following with respect to the Department's capacity of depositary of [the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization].

"Effective January 1, 1986 the island of Aruba – formerly part of the Netherlands Antilles – obtained internal autonomy as a country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consequently the Kingdom of The Netherlands as of January 1, 1986 consists of three countries, to wit: the Netherlands proper, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

"Since the abovementioned event concerns only a change in internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of The Netherlands, and as the Kingdom as such, under international law, will remain the subject with which treaties are concluded, the aforementioned change will have no consequences in international law with regard to treaties concluded by the Kingdom, the application of which (treaties) were extended to the Netherlands Antilles, including Aruba.

"These treaties, thus, will remain applicable for Aruba in its new status as autonomous country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands effective January 1, 1986.

"Consequently the [Convention] to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a Party, and which [has] been extended to the Netherlands Antilles will as of January 1, 1986 apply to all three countries of the Kingdom of The Netherlands.

"The Embassy would appreciate if the other Parties concerned would be notified of the above.

"The Royal Netherlands Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurance of its highest consideration."

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

"With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

"These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

"The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting 'the Caribbean part of the Netherlands'. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements."

People's Republic of China for:

Hong Kong ²

July 17, 1996

Territories or groups of territories maintaining their own meteorological services which by virtue of the notifications of application given on their behalf by the State responsible for their international relations, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 3(e) and 34(b) of the Convention, are separate members of the World Meteorological Organization:

Date of receipt
of notification
of application

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland for:

British Caribbean Territories

September 24, 1953

Portugal for:

Macao

January 24, 1996

² Declaration received from United Kingdom on December 14, 1948, in accordance with provisions of Article 3(d) and 34 (a) of the Convention on behalf of Hong Kong as separate member of WMO.

The Secretary-General of WMO informed the Secretary of State by note of July 17, 1996, of the receipt from the Chinese Permanent Representative to the WMO of a Declaration by the People's Republic of China with regard to the status of Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997. The text of the PRC Declaration appears below:

"I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to notify Your Excellency of the declaration of the People's Republic of China as follows:

"In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Question of Hong Kong, signed in Beijing on 19 December 1984, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997. Hong Kong, as an inseparable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, will become a Special Administrative Region with effect from that date. The People's Republic of China will undertake international responsibility for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

"I am also instructed to declare that since China is a Contracting State to the Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation, signed in Washington on 11 October 1947, and the Government of the People's Republic of China ratified the Convention on 19 January 1973, the said Convention will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997, and that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will thereafter continue to maintain its own meteorological service. Accordingly the Government of the People's Republic of China declares that with effect from 1 July 1997, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will continue to meet the (essential) requirements for being a Member of the Organisation, and therefore may, using the name of "Hong Kong, China", continue to be a Member of the Organisation.

"(Signed) WU Jianmin, Ambassador, Permanent Representative.
Geneva, 4 June 1996."

Notifications received by the Depositary Government of territories and areas to which the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization has been applied by various States, by virtue of the membership of those States in the World Meteorological Organization^{**}

	<u>Date of receipt of notification</u>
Australia:	
Norfolk Island	October 26, 1950
Australian Antarctic Territory (a)	June 20, 1955
Denmark for:	
Greenland	January 25, 1952
France for:	
French Guiana	December 5, 1949
French West Indies	December 5, 1949
Reunion	December 5, 1949
Saar (b)	December 5, 1949
Valleys of Andorra	December 5, 1949
St. Pierre and Miquelon	September 28, 1977
Portugal for:	
Azores Archipelago	January 15, 1951
Madeira Islands	January 15, 1951
Portuguese Timor	January 15, 1951
South Africa for:	
Territory of South West Africa (Namibia)	January 17, 1950

^{**} The listing of information in this tabulation is not intended as implying a judgment by the Depositary Government on the status of any territories or areas listed herein.

Spain for:

Valleys of Andorra

April 13, 1951

United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland for:

Falkland Islands and Dependencies
Gibraltar

December 14, 1948
December 14, 1948

(a) By a circular note dated February 10, 1956, the Secretary of State informed the Chiefs of Mission of the Governments concerned with the Convention that the Secretary had informed the Australian Ambassador by a note dated January 20, 1956, of the following views of the Government of the United States of America:

"My Government wishes to point out, as it has on previous occasions, that it does not recognize any claims so far advanced in the Antarctic and reserves all rights accruing to the United States out of activities of nationals of the United States in the area."

(b) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France notified the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization by a note dated April 26, 1957, as follows:

"As you know, the Government of the French Republic, upon ratifying the Convention establishing the World Meteorological Organization, declared itself to be responsible for the application of this Convention to the Saarland.

"By the terms of the Franco-German Treaty, signed October 27, 1956, at Luxembourg, the Saarland was incorporated into the Federal Republic of Germany as of January 1, 1957.

"Accordingly, I have the honor to inform you that from that date on, France no longer assumes responsibility with respect to the application of the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization to the Saarland.

"It will devolve upon you to notify the Department of State, the depositary of this Convention at Washington."
[translation]

Department of State,

Washington, January 25, 2013.